WASHTENAW COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY - Founded December 17, 1857 OCT. - NOV. 1983

WASHTENAW IMPRESSIONS

HUGH GASTON WILL TALK AT WCHS FALL POTLUCK

Hugh P. Gaston, a retired Eastern Michigan University professor, and a whole lot more, will speak at the WCHS fall potluck dinner at 6:30 p.m. Wednesday, October 26, at the American Legion.

Among his many activities he visited Russia and China in the People-to-People Program. He will speak on "Quick Views of Health Care for Older Persons in China and Russia."

Please bring a dish to pass and table service. Beverages will be provided.

The speaker was one of the first certified marriage counselors in Michigan, organizer of Parents Without Partners in Michigan, former chief guidance counselor for the Veterans Administration at both the U-M and Michigan State University and a former Ann Arbor Postmaster.

CERTIFICATE PROJECT OFF AND RUNNING

WCHS's new recognition certificate program to honor local organizations on milestone anniversaries is off and running.

The distinctive beige parchment certificate done in calligraphy with an embossed gold seal has already been presented to Bethlehem United Church of Christ, Ann Arbor, on its 150th anniversary and Dixboro United Methodist Church on its 125th.

Presentations are scheduled October 16 to St. Andrew's United Church of Christ, Dexter, 100 years old; October 18 to Webster Township, 150 years; October 23 to 100-year-old St. James United Church of Christ near Saline; and November 12 to the German Tricentennial Committee.

Galen Wilson of the Board, an amateur calligrapher, designed them and agreed to fill them in. Alice Ziegler, Patricia Dufek, Frances Couch and Arthur French helped develop the program.

WCHS TO DEDICATE PLAQUES HONORING FOUNDING FAMILIES IN TIME FOR CITY'S 160th BIRTHDAY

WCHS will dedicate bronze plaques mounted on field boulders in honor of Ann Arbor's two founding families in ceremonies at 1:30 p.m. Sunday, November 13, in Forest Hill Cemetery, Observatory at Geddes.

Afterward the Society will adjourn to the American Legion where Wystan Stevens, local historian, will present a slide show, "No Stone Unturned: Art and Oddities in Local Cemeteries." Mary Blaske, who had been scheduled, was unable to come then. Refreshments will be served.

Esther Warzynski, chairman of the cemetery project, will give the welcome; Stevens will explain briefly the history and WCHS President Patricia Austin will present the monuments to the city. A city official is expected to accept them.

The markers will be in place for the City's 160th birthday February 12. On that date in 1824 John Allen and Elisha Walker Rumsey registered claims to land on either side of Huron Street.

Rumsey, who died September 5, 1827, is the only one of the four founders and their wives burried here but other members of both families are there, including Allen's son, James C., by his first marriage.

'CENTURY OF FASHION' SHOW SET OCTOBER 30

Don't forget to buy your tickets for the "Century of Fashion" exhibition Sunday, October 30, at Cobblestone Farm, 2781 Packard Road, which will feature all kinds of clothing, mostly from the WCHS collection.

The showing from noon to 5 p.m. is co-sponsored by Cobblestone Farm and WCHS. Proceeds will benefit both sponsors.

It's a rare opportunity to see clothing treasures WCHS has only been able to store until now. There will be bustles and bows, lace and velvet for milady and men's and children's togs too.

Also, if members have any vintage clothing they would be willing to loan for the show, please call Emilie Polens, farm supervisor, at 794-2928.

Tickets, at $4 for adults and $2 for seniors and 6 through 18, are available from Kathy Sutton, 994-5196 (home), 665-4081 (office), or the Farm, 794-2928.

GERMAN HERITAGE BALL FETES 300 YEARS IN US

The 300th anniversary of German immigration to the United States will be celebrated locally at a gala Heritage Ball Saturday, November 12, at the Campus Inn, East Huron at State, Ann Arbor.

A very full evening is planned, beginning with cocktails at 6 p.m., prime rib dinner at 7:30, program, entertainment and dancing until 2 a.m.

Fritz Hetzel's German band of Toldeo will play for dancing. Entertainment will include the Schuplattler German folk dancers, alpenhorn music and a quartet providing dinner music.

Dr. Roderick Klett, an author and chief editor for political affairs for South German radio and television, will give a short talk on "The Past 40 Years of German-American Relations—Where Are We Now, Where Will We Be?"

To make reservations, due Tuesday, October 25, at $28 per person prepaid, call 662-4920 evenings.

TYPESETTER PASSES

The typesetter for *Washtenaw Impressions* for the past three years, Ford L. Lemler, 72, died September 10. Mr. Lemler, retired director of the U-M Audio-Visual Education Center, operated a one-man typesetting business at his home.

THE FIRST GERMAN PROTESTANT CHURCH IN MICHIGAN? THERE ARE SEVERAL -- TAKE YOUR PICK

"If you had invited the pastor of Zion Lutheran Church in Ann Arbor he would have said that he is the pastor of the oldest German Protestant church in Michigan.

"If you had invited the pastor of Salem Evangelical Church out on Scio Church Road he would have said that he is the pastor of the oldest German Protestant church in Michigan.

"If you had invited the pastor of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church in Detroit he would have said that he is the pastor of the oldest German Protestant church in Michigan.

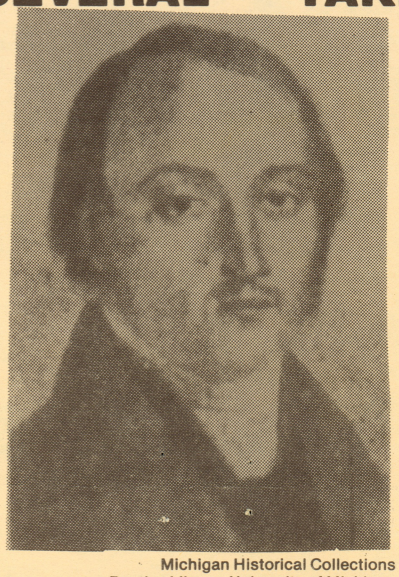
"But since you invited me, I can tell you that I am the pastor of the oldest German Protestant church in Michigan which is Bethlehem United Church on Fourth Avenue," the Reverend Orval L.E. Williman said at the September 11 WCHS meeting.

"There isn't any way that I can lift up for you the richness of the life of one who is known as Friedrich Schmid, who was the founding pastor of those congregations and 16 more. In his lifetime in Michigan he founded at least 20 congregations we know of and his life touched even more beyond that.

"To understand Friedrich Schmid and the confusion we have to go back a little bit earlier in the life of the Protestant church in Germany. As all of us know the Reformation had its beginnings when Martin Luther nailed the 95 theses to the church door in Wittenberg October 31, 1517.

"In 1817 King William Frederick of Prussia thought it would be a wondrous thing if he would, in honor of the 300th anniversary of the Reformation, bring the two major branches of the Protestant church together, the Lutheran church as it is known in Germany and the Reformed Church as it was known in Switzerland and branches elsewhere. So he brought into existence what was known as the Evangelical Church.

"Now, as so often happens when there is a union, you never quite effect bringing two into one."



Michigan Historical Collections
Bentley Library, University of Michigan

PASTOR FRIEDRICH SCHMID founded 20 churches, criticized for preaching love.

In Ann Arbor the first German families settled permanently in 1829 and '30. Jonathan Henry Mann was commissioned by the other German families to write to the Basel mission in Switzerland asking for a German pastor to be sent to the scattered German families.

Young Friedrich Schmid felt he was called to Africa or India but the inspector of the Basel mission assigned him instead to the wilds of Michigan.

"If you can grasp that he understood himself to be a missionary then you can better understand the prodigious effort of this man. He saw himself as a missionary specifically to the German community and secondarily to the Indians.

"Every time he thought he could start ministering to some of the Indians, something would go wrong with the German community. Finally, he did found a mission up on Saginaw Bay, but he lost it in 1853 when he was outmaneuvered and it became part of what is now the Missouri synod.

"Whoever authored the centennial program of Salem Church in 1933 did not have the benefit of the Schmid papers," Pastor Williman pointed out. They were not collected, translated and published until 1953 by Emerson E. Hutzel.

The Salem centennial booklet says, "Small and insignificant is the beginning of God's Kingdom. Salem's history again gives evidence to this truth. It was a very small group of German immigrants coming from distant Germany who in 1831 made their way into the densely forested region of Washtenaw County which at this time was still a part of the great Northwest Territory.

"All were of the Lutheran faith and the sterling character of their faith may be seen from the fact that they broke the ties that bound them to the fatherland and sailed for the shores of an unknown America solely because false teaching became prevalent in the home church."

"I'm not sure exactly what false teaching this author is referring to. I can tell you that in Germany in the late 1820's there was a revival of theological thought," Pastor Williman said.

The Salem author continued, "They would sooner leave all than have their faith endangered. Devotion to their Lord and Master moved them to immediately establish a place of worship when settlement was made in now Scio township. A log cabin about a half mile north of the present church was set aside as Salem's first house of worship. Likely reading services were kept here during the early period but such an arrangement could only be temporary."

They made an appeal to the Basel Mission Society of Switzerland to supply them with a servant of Christ. In 1833 Reverend Friedrich Schmid was sent.

"The grace of God affected so much the early development of the Lutheran Church in Michigan by the zeal and untiring missionary activity of this pioneer of Michigan's Lutheranism.

"He made his way on horseback along forest trails to many of the new settlements in Michigan, organizing Lutheran congregations at Detroit, Monroe, Ypsilanti, Ply-

mouth, Wayne, Waterloo, Freedom, Northfield, Lansing, Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Marshall, Allegan."

"Not once does the author mention Ann Arbor," Pastor Williman commented. "I am seeking to be as open and honest as I can. This portrays a deep cleavage that developed and existed in the German community early that was not, and is not, in the spirit of Friedrich Schmid."

"Remember, I mentioned the Evalgelical Union," Pastor Williman continued. "Friedrich Schmid did not come to the United States first and foremost a preacher of any particular denominational accent. His basic emphasis as I understand it was to minister to the German community.

Here is how Zion begins its history:

"The beginning of Lutheranism in Ann Arbor dates back to 1832. Jonathan Henry Mann wrote to the Evangelical Missionary Institute of Basel, Switzerland, in the name of around 25 German settler families of this area to send them a pastor. The Reverend Friedrich Schmid arrived in August of the next year and began his work six days after his arrival by preaching his first sermon in a little log schoolhouse in Scio township four miles west of courthouse square. The text of the sermon was I Corinthians 3:11.

"Virtually all of the German settlers of Scio and Ann Arbor were present for this occasion, which marked the first Lutheran church service held in Washtenaw County."

"That's very accurate reporting, by the way. Salem Church would agree with that and certainly Bethlehem Church. In our history book, which was done ten years ago, we say essentially the same thing. And you are welcome to stop by our church office at 423 South Fourth Avenue and get one free."

The Zion book goes on, "At the meeting in the home of Daniel F. Allmendinger where previously the congregation had been organized, the first officers of the congregation were elected, Pastor Schmid becoming president, Jonathan Henry Mann, treasurer, John George Mayle, collector, Daniel Allmendinger, clerk, and Christian Prussia, Abraham Kroman and John Beck, trustees.

"The next important step for the newly-organized congregation was to erect a building where services could be held. An acre of ground donated by Daniel Allmendinger became the site of the little church, a frame structure 26 by 34 feet in dimensions. This first church served the congregation until 1849."

"Nowhere does it record that there is now a group out in what is now the Salem area," the speaker noted.

"What happened? Mostly, we have, of course, the human element of the crystallization of the church in America when we decided that in order to worship the same God we had to be different.

"Friedrich Schmid would best almost anyone in today's world. This man had a love and a devotion to the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ that was beyond and apart from denominationalism. Let me show you in his words how he sought to be open and have a concern for people.

From a Pastor Schmid letter dated 1835, "I now preach in six different places, mostly in log houses in the forest where a small number of Germans meet."

He speaks about Reverend Metzner, who came through Detroit, in the letter to Basel, "I wrote to the poor Germans in Illinois that the Reverend Mr. Metzner had accepted another congregation and could not come to them and if they still wished a pastor from Basel they could write me to that effect. This has happened. I am sending this letter to you. Have mercy upon these forsaken Swiss and German people.

"The people would like a Reform pastor which is quite understandable here in America since the union of the two branches has not been effected here as in Europe."

("Now you see," Williman noted, "He is understanding himself to be part of the Evangelical Church which was the union of the Lutheran and Reformed Church.")

"But if it is not possible (to send a reformed pastor) any brother who comes in the name of his Lord and is annointed with the spirit from on high, once he preaches the precious true Gospel among these people, they will no longer ask whether he is Lutheran or Reformed. For these good people would certainly have been happy if Brother Metzner ahd come, for he had written them that he is a Lutheran."

"Terribly significant," Pastor Williman said, "because 150 years later we have difficulty getting along at times."

"Salem Church and the founders of that congregation were very much a part of that first service that Friedrich Schmid conducted. But in the sequence of events the congregation known today as Bethlehem Church traces its rootage in the more organized flavor of it all.

"So that I confuse you, I'm going to jump and say the first church that Friedrich Schmid formed, he named Zion. It carried that name until 1849 when the congregation built a building at First and Washington Streets in Ann Arbor and named itself Bethlehem.

"In 1875 there was ruckus in the church and a group of people left and they again took the name Zion. Between some members of Zion and Bethlehem Churches from 1875 on there were strong feelings and they were not known as love."

Some of you may have read an article by Andrew Achenbaum in the fall 1974 issue of *Michigan History*. This young man, a University doctoral student, came visiting at Bethlehem Church about the time that I came here — August 1974. The lady who was our secretary at the time told me we shouldn't pay much attention to him — he was a big nuisance. I listened to her, much to my later regret.

"When he went to Zion they were kind to him. At Bethlehem, he got the cold shoulder. He got back at me," Pastor Williman said.

Achenbaum compared the churches thus, "If a total stranger were to visit Zion and Bethlehem Churches today he probably would never guess that the two congregations had been united a century ago. Zion is a huge modern plant whose outside facade resembles a New England Church. Inside there are sleek white columns and comfortable pews. Although its membership

rolls contain many German names, there are many non-German names as well. During the week its facilities house a day care center, a Cub Scout pack and a clinic for the handicapped. Zion looks like any other large prosperous American Protestant church built in the 1950s.

"Bethlehem has a smaller, less modern plant. Its stained glass windows have German inscriptions and its membership rolls decline as the congregation ages. Ten years ago when Bethlehem expanded its sanctuary a few members of the congregation felt enough rivalry with Zion Church to consider it worthwhile to measure the latter's sanctuary. This congregation deliberately expanded its sanctuary so that is was a foot longer than Zion's. Zion's members would probably not have measured Bethlehem's if they had expanded their sanctuary."

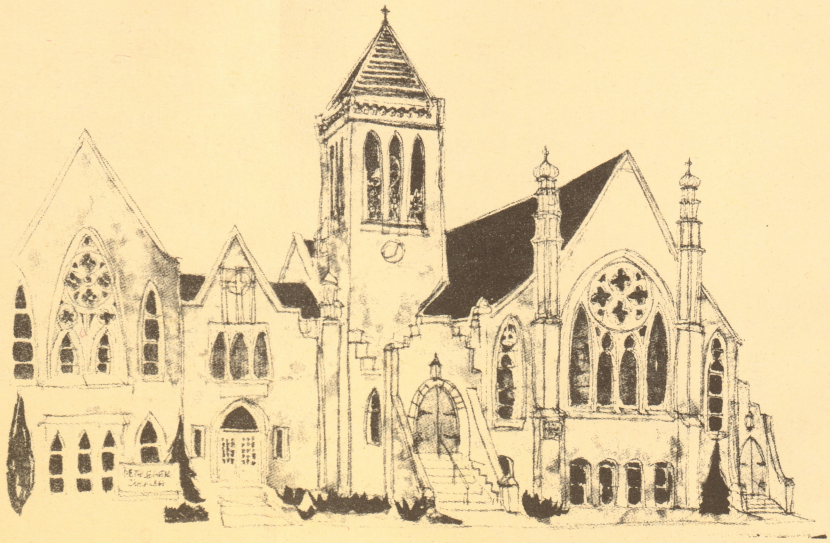
"Now when I read this I went into orbit. First I was embarrassed, then I was angry. Then worse comes to worse, there's a footnote. 'That particular thing of measuring the sanctuary I'm indebted to the Reverend Doctor Theodore L. Trost, Jr., pastor-emeritus of Bethlehem Evangelical Church, for this anecdote.' "

"He's my predecessor. He told this story on us. But I have to take issue with Dr. Trost, which I already have, that that's impossible. Bethlehem Church was built in 1895 and no exterior wall has been changed in that building."

In one of my copies of the Schmid papers there's an article dated October 1960 by Lela Duff, Pastor Williman said. Her article gives the emphasis of the primary congregation as being Salem Church, not Zion-Bethlehem-Zion.

"Please understand, I am in no sense seeking to make a lesser of anyone — I'm just trying to be historically accurate and faithful. As a Christian pastor I am more concerned about what Bethlehem Church is doing today and will do tomorrow than I am about the past, other than for historical accuracy.

"But apart from those kinds of contentions let me read you about this marvelous man. In all of my readings and my understanding of any of the founding people of the Christian church I simply do not know of any personage that is any more powerful, any more faithful, any more successful in his work. I would rate him as having the courage of a Martin Luther or a John Huss or any of the great reformers.



Courtesy of the church

BETHLEHEM UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST, ANN ARBOR
one of the local German churches which traces its roots back to 1833 and founding by Pastor Schmid. Drawing by Milt Kemnitz.

In an aside before reading from Pastor Schmid's letter about his trip to Ann Arbor, Pastor Williman noted Schmid preached the first service in Michigan at what is now St. John's United Church of Christ in Detroit and the people of St. John's say they are the oldest church.

"Ernest Klaudt, who was one of our pastors from 1958-68 told the people at St. John's about three years ago, 'The thing that you folks have to remember is that you're not the oldest church — it's just that when Friedrich Schmid came by you were too tight to pay for a pastor so you took this freebie.' "

Schmid's words: "Tuesday, the 20th of August (1833) in the name of the Lord I plan to go to Ann Arbor, my long sought destination. The country from Detroit to Ann Arbor is very fruitful and lovely but of course there are no fields, and gardens and meadows as we see in Europe.

"... I arrived at 6 o'clock in the evening and asked immediately for Mr. Mann and found him almost immediately. This good family received me with love and friendliness and I at once found myself at home in their cabin."

"He not only stayed with Mr. Mann but later married his daughter," Pastor Williman noted. "Mann was one of the founding members of Bethlehem Church, one of the very first two elders.

Schmid wrote, "Ann Arbor is a little village mainly of English people, only a few German families are in the city. The remaining families, perhaps 40-46, live out in the woods. Everyone has his house upon his property and for that reason the Germans live as much as six miles from one another. (In Europe, all the farmers would have lived in a village and gone out to their land, the speaker noted.)

Schmid described his first service in a schoolhouse in the center of this "rather widely distributed group of Germans." The crowd overflowed the school.

Schmid said, "There is plenty of work here. There are some 20 children that are not yet baptised. A few of them are more than a year old. In fact, there are some people here 60 years old that are not baptised and have never received confirmation instruction."

"That simply wouldn't have happened if they were direct immigrants from Germany," Pastor Williman said. "These are Germans whose parents immigrated to Pennsylvania and whose children grew up in the wilderness.

Pastor Schmid went on to say

it was high time that a pastor arrived here since so many of the Germans already wished to join the Methodists for no other reason than that they wished to belong to some church.

"Salem Church said that Friedrich Schmid finished his work with them at the end of 34 years of service (1867). Now that again is a clue he served more than Salem Church. Pastor Schmid served Bethlehem until 1871 at which time, due to illness, he resigned."

His successor came on the scene and by 1875 there was enough dissension that a group left. Pastor Schmid left with them.

The recorded reason for the split is that they were getting ready to build a new church. They had outgrown the old and wanted to build one on Fourth Street (not Fourth Avenue).

"I think it was more than that," Pastor Williman said.

"Pastor Schmid had for a time belonged to the Ohio Synod of Lutheran Churches. Bethlehem also joined. When he was castigated by one of his fellow pastors out in Freedom at the Ohio Synod for being too liberal he left it and Bethlehem with him.

"Basically what he was teaching was embracing love for all people. He was accused essentially of loving too much although they doctored it up a little differently.

"He also started with some other pastors at one time a Michigan Synod which was rather short-lived. He was never so interested in the early days of his ministry in the organization. He was interested in the people and that is where he concentrated his efforts."

Pastor Williman believes the division was not only over building and location but also because of some developing differences in theological understanding and desires and bents.

"So many Germans were coming to Ann Arbor in the 1860's and 1870's that they were no longer finding it just helpful to belong to a church because it was German. They also wanted to have their own particular unique theological interpretations and expressions.

"I think that in his agedness Pastor Schmid was also unable to handle, in part, having a successful successor. Here was this man who since 1833 had founded more than 20 churches. Then to have Pastor Reuther, who was a master in the pulpit, come and start attracting great crowds of people, that must have done something to his psyche.

"I really believe, human that he was, his ego was bruised. The other thing that I noted, when you read his later letters, he begins to talk more of Lutheranism and the importance thereof. Apparently he was moving toward the Lutheran expression.

"In my mind that doesn't negate any of his greatness."

Zion Church today has the church records of the first 40 years of the church. In a German church, particularly, the church records are held to be sacred and inviolate by the pastor. The pastor was charged with recording the births, baptisms, confirmations, marriages, and deaths and keeping them accurate. That's ingrained in a German pastor.

"The mere fact that he retained these records — he never ever turned them over to his successor — tells me that he could never accept the successor.

"This is not a criticism. This is just to say what happened, that he too, in the midst of his vast greatness, found his human element.

Pastor Williman concluded his talk by reading some of Pastor Schmid's final short letters to Basel. While the first ones had been one to three pages in typewritten single-space form, the last ones were only three or four sentences.

The last letter, February 5, 1879, "I feel my time is out. I have barely begun to scratch the surface..." (Editor's note: He died August 30, 1883 at the age of 76.)

"I find my life has been enriched because I am one of the successors to the work of Friedrich Schmid and I give thanks to God that in his great design in the call of the Holy Spirit, I find myself living in the shadow of this great and historic man."

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RE: KEMPF HOUSE OPEN HOUSE, PHONE NUMBERS

The Kempf House Committee plans a joint holiday open house with the Multi-Ethnic Alliance and expects to have firm plans by early November. For information call 996-3008.

That is the number of the Ann Arbor Historic District Commission office in Kempf House, Louisa Pieper, director. The 761-4510 number at Kempf House has been discontinued since Wystan and Catherine Stevens moved to their new home at 506 South Fifth Avenue. WCHS calls once directed to that number should go to President Patricia Austin, 663-5281.

GENEALOGY MEETINGS

Carol Ring, former Michigan DAR Research and Records Division chairwoman, will talk on "Using the DAR Library for Family Research Without Going to D.C." at 1:30 p.m. Sunday, October 23, in U-M's Hale Auditorium, Tappan at Monroe. The next meeting will be Sunday, December 4, when genealogy society members are asked to share a family tradition.

For information about the GSWC British Isles workshop October 29 and the beginner's evening workshop October 28 call 994-5550 or 668-1375.

PLAN NEW MUSEUM

Plans are underway to turn Ypsilanti's 1837 Towner House at 303 North Huron into a children's museum. A series of public discussions on the museum have been funded by the Michigan Council for the Humanities.

The programs and a daylong conference October 22, "Windows to the Past" are being arranged by Jack Harris, an EMU professor on leave. For information call 485-2155 or 482-6610.

MRS. MORTON HONORED

Ethelyn Morton, who retired last spring after 11 years as secretary and recording secretary of WCHS and was given an honorary life membership, was presented with one of the Society's new certificates attesting to it at the September meeting.

MEMBERSHIP DUES DUE

Membership dues letters will be sent out before the new year. Please watch for yours and renew. We don't want to lose you in the Christmas rush, and speaking of Christmas, how about WCHS memberships as gifts?

There are lots of interesting programs coming up plus *The Impressions.* Dues are $8 individual, $15 per couple, $6 individual senior citizen and $12 per senior couple, $2 each student, $50 annual sustaining.

Anyone may join by sending his/her name, address and appropriate dues to Membership Chairman Kathy Sherzer (Mrs. John), 2305 Woodside, Ann Arbor, MI 48104.

COUNTRY CHRISTMAS SET

Country Christmas at Cobblestone Farm will be from noon to 4 p.m. Sundays, December 4 and 11, at 2781 Packard Road, Ann Arbor, featuring tours of the house which will be festively decorated 19th century style.

Gift shop items plus baked goods will be on sale to benefit the restoration. If there is snow, sleighrides are planned.

WCHS members with membership cards will be admitted free. General admission, $1 per person, 50 cents for children, seniors.

Editor: Alice Ziegler, 663-8826
Keylining: Anna Thorsch
Mailing: Karen Murphy, 665-5844
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HISTORICAL HAPPENINGS:

OF TOYS, DICKENS, GERMANS, CIVIL WAR ITEMS

Chelsea Historical Society: Meets 7:30 p.m. second Monday at McKune Memorial Library, 221 South Main, except no meeting in December. Election in November.

Dexter Historical Society: Meets 7:30 p.m. first Thursday at museum, 3443 Inverness.

Christmas bazaar featuring handcrafted items, 9 a.m. - 4 p.m., Saturday, December 3, at museum. Christmas sing will probably be the 17th.

Special museum exhibit for November and December will be antique toys and formal gowns of 1860-1910. Museum will be open 1-3 p.m. each Tuesday and second and fourth Saturdays until Christmas sing, then closes for season.

Weldon Peltz of Farmington Hills will talk on "Eyewitness to the Gettysburg Address" at 8 p.m. Thursday, January 12, place to be announced. For information call 426-2519.

Manchester Historical Society: Meets 8 p.m. third Monday at Blacksmith Shop Museum, 324 East Main. November 21 — a panel will discuss Manchester history from 1840-1880. December 12 — Burt Hornback, U-M English professor known for his Charles Dickens readings is scheduled at the Christmas party. January 16 — program on Manchester history from 1880-1920.

The state historical commission will hold its October meeting at the Blacksmith Shop Thursday, October 27. A daytime meeting, it is open to the public.

Milan Historical Society: Meets 7:30 p.m. third Wednesday at Hack House, 775 County Street.

Webster Historical Society: German heritage evening to be held at Community Hall beginning with potluck supper at 6:30 p.m. Monday, November 17. Open to public. Bring dish to pass and table service.

December 5, annual Christmas party at Cottonwood Farm, 4580 Farrel Road, at 7:45 p.m. January, election of officers, probably 7:45 p.m. the 9th. Questions? Call 426-4839.

Ypsilanti Historical Society: Linda Crane, costume curator at the Detroit Historical Museum, will speak at the annual dinner at 5 p.m. Sunday, November 6, at the Masonic Temple. Tickets at $5 on sale at museum and from members. Reservation deadline is November

A special exhibit of Civil War artifacts will be on display at the museum through November until Christmas decorations go up. The annual Christmas party will be 3-5 p.m. Sunday, December 18, at the museum, 220 North Huron.

GERMAN THRILLERS WILL BE SHOWN NOVEMBER 2

The Ann Arbor Silent Film Society will show two classic German films, "The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari," 1919, and "Vampyr," 1932, plus shorts with Buster Keaton and Laurel and Hardy at 7:30 p.m. Wednesday, November 2, at Weber's Inn. Guests of members, $2. If interested call 663-8826.

WASHTENAW COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
6:30 p.m. Wednesday
October 26, 1983
American Legion
1035 South Main
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Non-Profit Org.
U.S. Postage
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Ann Arbor, Mich.

Laura B. Hawke
938 Dewey Ave.
Ann Arbor, MI 48104